

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 26 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th June 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(f)—Questions affecting the Land—	
Nil.		"A letter"—A story of oppression by a zamindar's agent in the Pabna district ...	858
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		"A zamindar's injustice—Ruining a Musalman boy " ...	ib.
(a)—Police—		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
"Administration of India" ...	853	Third class passengers ...	858
The <i>New India</i> case ...	ib.	"Death of a third class passenger in a railway train in Kathiawar ...	859
Mrs. Besant and the Press Act ...	ib.	(h)—General—	
Press Act ...	ib.	The new loan ...	859
The demand of a security from <i>New India</i> ...	ib.	Communal representation ...	ib.
A proscribed pamphlet ...	ib.	"Calcutta and the Presidency Division" ...	ib.
"A matter of regret " ...	854	Thanks to Sir Edward Gait ...	ib.
Attempt at a motor dacoity ...	ib.	The Birthday Honours ...	ib.
The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police ...	ib.	Honours to editors ...	860
"Abkari sulum " ...	ib.	The Vernacular Press ...	861
Hardships of Hasrat Mohani ...	855	Mr. J. N. Gupta, a Divisional Commissioner ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Mr. Bell as Secretary to the Industries Commission ...	ib.
British justice in its true colour ...	855	III.—LEGISLATION.	
"Deputy Magistrate's high-handed conduct " ...	ib.	Government of India Consolidation Act Amending Bill ...	861
"A Hakim's doing " ...	856	Ditto ... ditto ...	862
Curious conduct of Mr. Magistrate Pringle ...	ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
(c)—Jails—		Nil.	
British jails in Bengal ...	856	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
(d)—Education—		About famine ...	862
"European Professors and Indian students " ...	856		
Indian students and Europeans ...	857		
Want of colleges ...	ib.		
Ditto ...	ib.		
English education and the loss of national ideals by Indian students ...	ib.		
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—			
Sanitary improvement in the mufassil ...	857		

	PAGE.
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Holland and war ...	862
What has the naval fight achieved? ...	<i>ib.</i>
"The naval battle" ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Germany punished at the great naval battle in the North Sea" ...	863
The military situation ...	<i>ib.</i>
"The wily Germans" ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Verdun" ...	<i>ib.</i>
The new Russian offensive ...	864
"Russia" ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Victory of Russia" ...	865
"The Russian pressure" ...	<i>ib.</i>
"The Russian pressure" ...	<i>ib.</i>
Constantinople-Baghdad line ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Turkey" ...	866
"Who is responsible?" ...	<i>ib.</i>
Lord Kitchener's death mourned ...	<i>ib.</i>
Death of Lord Kitchener ...	<i>ib.</i>
"World-wide grief at Lord Kitchener's death" ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Lord Kitchener" ...	<i>ib.</i>
Ditto ...	867
First the spies at home must be punished ...	<i>ib.</i>
Every trade after the war ...	<i>ib.</i>
Rise in the cost of living ...	<i>ib.</i>

	PAGE.
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concl'd.	
"The tight grip in England" ...	867
"Do not tell the truth, if it is unpleasant" ...	868
"Bengalis" ...	<i>ib.</i>
"India in the Empire's crisis" ...	<i>ib.</i>
Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarvadhikari and the Bengal Ambulance Corps ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Peace be with you" ...	869
Indians in the army ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Indians and the war"—Colonel Churchill's view ...	<i>ib.</i>
Indian help in the war ...	<i>ib.</i>
Recruitment in the Indian army ...	<i>ib.</i>
The loyalty of India ...	<i>ib.</i>
Irish and Indian seditionists ...	<i>ib.</i>
"The present situation in India—A comparison" ...	870
The bright day for Ireland ...	<i>ib.</i>
"The Irish rebellion—The Sinn Fein rising" ...	871
Moslem members in the Bengal Council ...	<i>ib.</i>
Surendra Nath Banerji's proposed election to the Imperial Council ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Surendra and Bhupendra" ...	<i>ib.</i>
"To be prepared" ...	<i>ib.</i>
The state of Bihar ...	872

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st October 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Akram Khan ...	500
4	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	1,000
8	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
14	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 52 years.	500
15	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
16	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
17	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
18	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
19	" Bangabandhu " (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmc ; age 57 years.	150
20	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
21	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
22	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
23	" Bangavasi " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 yea. i.	19,000
24	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
25	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
26	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
27	"Banddha Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
28	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
29	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
30	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
31	"Bharatmahila" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
32	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
33	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
34	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
35	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
36	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
37	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
38	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
39	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji ...	700
40	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
41	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
42	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
43	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
44	"Byabasay O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
45	" Chabhis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
46	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years	800
47	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
48	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
49	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
50	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
51	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
52	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
53	" Dainik Basumati " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
54	" Dacca Prakas " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
55	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
56	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
57	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
58	"Dharma Pracharak" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
59	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
60	"Dhruba" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
61	"Education Gazette" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
62	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
63	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
64	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
65	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
66	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
67	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Do	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
68	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
69	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Haendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
70	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
71	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
72	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
73	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
74	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
75	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
76	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
77	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
78	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	" Jasohar " (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
80	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
81	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
82	" Jyoti " (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
83	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
84	" Kalyani " (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
85	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
86	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
87	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
88	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
89	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
90	" Khulnavasi " (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
91	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
92	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
93	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
94	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
95	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
96	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
97	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
98	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
99	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
100	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
101	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
102	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	"Mandarmala" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
104	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
105	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
106	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
107	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years. ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
108	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
109	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
110	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
111	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
112	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
113	"Narayan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
114	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
115	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
116	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
117	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
118	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	400
120	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
122	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
123	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
124	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
125	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
126	"Pataka" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. J. D. Raw ...	500
127	"Prabhini" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
128	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
199	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
130	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	1,500

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
131	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
132	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
133	"Pratijna" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
134	"Pratikal" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
135	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
136	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
137	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
138	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
139	"Rahasya Prakash" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
140	"Rajduti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
141	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
142	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
143	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
144	"Rayat" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 34 years.	900
145	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
146	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
147	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
148	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
149	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
150	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
151	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years	450
152	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
153	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
154	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
155	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
156	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
157	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
158	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
159	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
160	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
161	"Santosh" (P) ..	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch , Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
162	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
163	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
164	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
165	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
166	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	3,000
167	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
168	"Silpa-o-Sulitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 36 years.	350
169	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
170	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
171	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
172	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
173	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
174	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
175	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
176	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
177	"Sri Sri Gauranga Sebak" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 58 years.	400
178	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56 years	150
179	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
182	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
183	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
184	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
185	"Suhrit" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
186	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
187	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Monthly ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years	300
188	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
189	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
190	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
191	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
192	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ..	Do. ..	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
194	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
196	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
197	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
198	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
199	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
201	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
202	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
204	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
205	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
206	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
207	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
208	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
209	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
210	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
211	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
212	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
213	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
214	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
215	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years.	500
218	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
219	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
220	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
222	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
223	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Dutta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
224	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Monthly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
225	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
226	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	300
<i>Gar.</i>					
227	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
228	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
229	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
231	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years.	2,000
232	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
233	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
234	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years.	2,500
235	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years.	800
236	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years.	5,500
237	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	.....
238	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
239	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	300

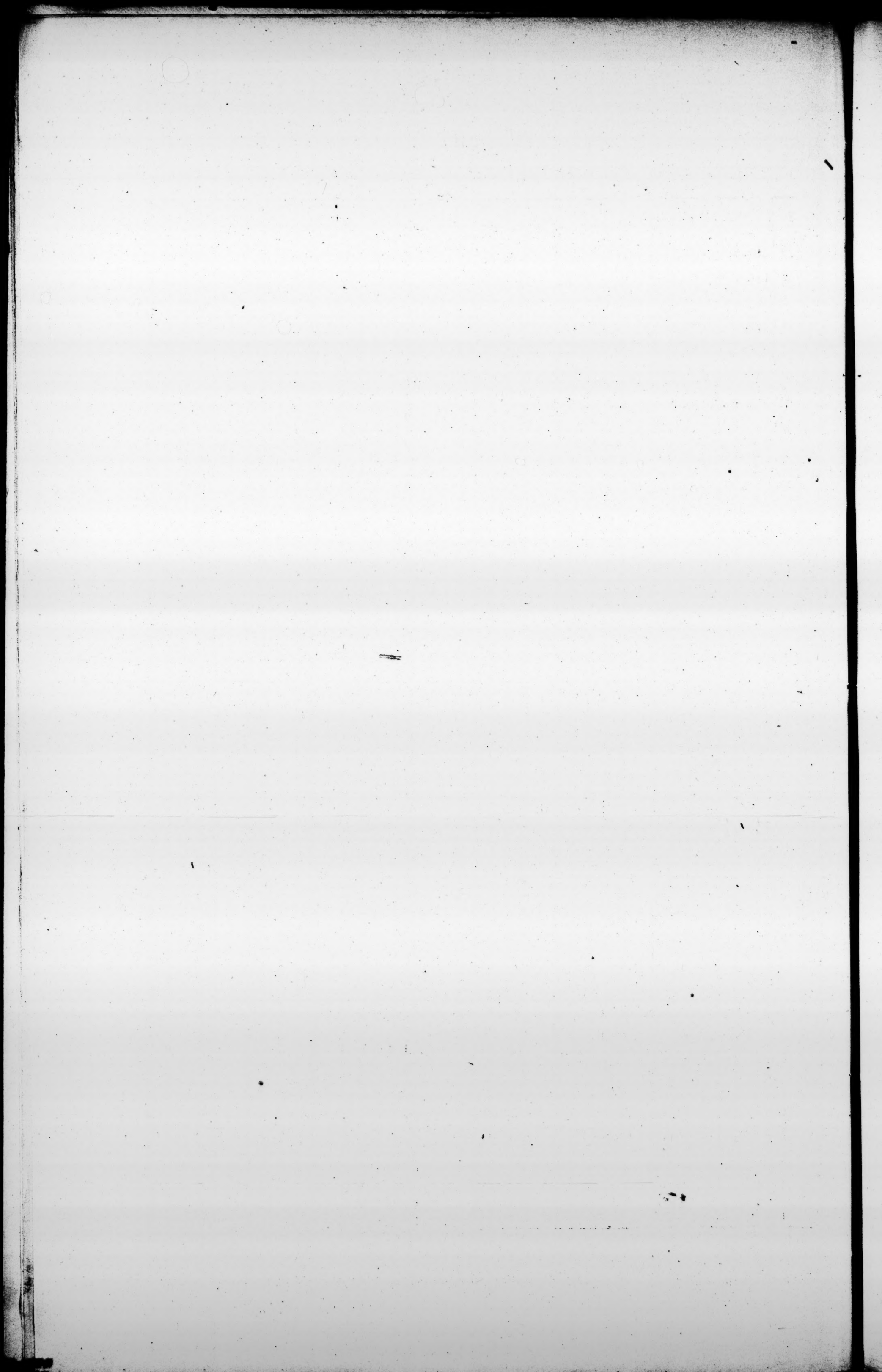
Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>					
240	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joabar. Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years	1,000
241	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
242	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
243	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
244	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	S. T. Jones ...	500
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
245	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
246	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
247	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
248	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
249	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulavi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
250	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
251	"Refaqut" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
252	"Durbin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
253	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
254	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
255	"Safir" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
256	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
257	"Tarjoman" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Saiyid Ali Kumari, Mussalman ; age about 36 years.	1,000
258	"Tirmeze" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
<i>Urdu.</i>					
259	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Albalagh (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Iqdam (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Mohiuddin, B.A. ...	.....
3	Rayat ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
4	Adib ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
5	Sadaqat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
6	Birbhum Hitaishi ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
7	Matribhumi ...	Chandernagore	Fortnightly ...	.....	.....
8	Ahle Hadis ...	...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
9	Manasi-O-Marmabani ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray. Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	.....



II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 15th June draws the attention of the Government of India to the comments of the *New Statesman* of England upon the alleged repressive measures at present in operation in India. It is true that public meetings are not always prohibited, but the Indians cannot freely express their views in them. The Press Act is a disgrace and should be repealed at once. The internment of young men without trial is also calculated to give rise to suspicion and discontent in the public mind. They should be tried in open court.

SANJIVANI,
June 15th, 1916.

2. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 15th June says that the Madras Government did not do well in demanding a security from *New India*. This proceeding has prejudiced Government and has created a strong public opinion. We believe that Mrs. Besant will carry the matter to England. How good it would have been if Government had demanded securities from two or three Anglo-Indian papers, but Lord Crewe did not do anything beyond uttering a threat. It is not a fact that the Anglo-Indian papers do not publish objectionable matter. They publish at least 5 per cent. of the articles which are calculated to create bad blood between the different communities in India, but in spite of this they are quite safe. This is our grievance. If the Press Act had been applied to all alike, then by this time either the Act would have been repealed or people would have ceased to consider it objectionable.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 15th, 1916.

3. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 16th June says :—
Mrs. Besant and the Press Act. Mrs. Besant has decided to strike at the very root of the Indian Press Act. Not only is the Press Act being condemned all over the country, but deputations and representations are going to be sent to Government protesting against the Act. Is it statesmanship for the Provincial Governments to grind the newspapers under the mill of the Press Act, and for the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to introduce contentious legislation at a time when, according to Lord Hardinge, there should not be any agitation?

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 16th, 1916.

4. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th June says that the operation of the Press Act is becoming more and more stringent with the lapse of time. This is against the assurance which was held out to the Hon'ble Members of Council at the time of the passing of the Act. The demand of a security from *New India* has created a great agitation in the country. A deputation is going to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy. We hope Lord Chelmsford will grant the prayer of the deputation.

HINDI BANAVASI,
June 19th, 1916.

5. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 17th June says that the demand of a security from *New India* has called forth protests from all parts of the country. This will probably impress Lord Chelmsford's Government, which will realise that India does not want such a rigorous Act as the Press Act. Government is certainly aware how few in the country can read and how little the Indian public care about politics. This will prove that the newspapers in India do not wield the amount of influence it is credited with. Its sphere of influence is not also very large. This is an argument for the repeal of the Act which cannot be controverted.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
June 17th 1916.

6. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June, referring to the recent proscription of Mr. Mackarness's book on the methods of the Indian police in the 20th century, writes that the mere proscription of the book is not enough. If there are any complaints against the police, they should be attended to. Steps should, in fact, be taken to see that the police do not abuse their authority.

HITAVADI,
June 16th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
June 16th, 1916.

7. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June has received a letter signed by certain Musalman gentlemen, who have been residents of Bongong for the last five or seven years, saying that the play staged in honour of the 1st Munsiff of Bongong was in no way objectionable and had nothing in it that might hurt Musalman feelings. They admit, however, that they have not seen the play themselves, but base their opinion on hearsay. They add that there is no ill-feeling between Hindus and Musalmans at Bongong, and that the Musalmans of Bongong have brought a false charge against their Hindu brethren out of sheer perversity. The paper has received a copy of the complaint and has invited Government's attention to it. There will be an enquiry into the matter and the truth will come out. The paper, therefore, cannot see its way to publish the letter under discussion, as it has been written by persons who are not really natives of Bongong. Since they have not seen the play themselves they had better remain silent. It may be that what they have learnt on enquiry is false.

"A matter of regret."

HITAVADI,
June 16th, 1916.

8. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June says that last Saturday a suspicious-looking green car, in which were a number of Bengalis, was observed at night at Mahesh near Serampur. These men were probably intent on committing a dacoity in the house of a gentleman of the locality. Before they could proceed with their work, some one—a way-farer who was questioned by the would-be dacoits about the whereabouts of the gentleman—informed the police, upon which a strict watch was kept for the car, but for all that the car escaped detection, and the explanation given by the police was that there being a marriage procession at the time a number of motor-cars were running along the Grand Trunk Road and the car in question could not be traced. This is certainly unsatisfactory and a strict enquiry should be made into the matter.

Attempt at a motor dacoity.

NAYAK,
June 17th, 1916.

9. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th June refers approvingly to Mr. Clarke's confirmation as Commissioner of Calcutta Police, and writes that the higher police officers of Calcutta are now all comparatively junior men. This means that they are not so cunning or corrupt or hard as the elder men. Young officers may be somewhat more hot-headed and arrogant than old men, but that is pardonable.

The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police.

BANGAVASI
June 17th, 1916.

10. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 17th June writes:—

"Abkari zulum."

We have come to learn from English newspapers and other sources that recently one evening Mr. Meuly, an Excise Sub-Inspector, went in search of a cocaine den in Banerjee's Lane within the jurisdiction of the Muchipara thana in Calcutta. A fight ensued between the cocaine smugglers and Mr. Meuly and his followers, after which the cocaine smugglers ran away. Mr. Meuly chased them and they entered Chunapukur Lane. Mr. Meuly says that when he was about to arrest them a large number of the residents of Chunapukur Lane sided with the smugglers and helped them to escape. He then obtained help from the Muchipara thana and arrested a number of the rioters. But a Madras gentleman, named Menon, has given an altogether different account of the affair. He says that he and some other respectable men of Chunapukur Lane, who happened to be in the lane at the time of occurrence, were wrongly arrested, insulted and assaulted by Mr. Meuly and his men, and taken to the thana. In the thana, Inspector Sukumar Chatterji at once released the men without bail, and subsequently, when they appeared before Mr. Bird, Deputy Commissioner, he acquitted them on hearing their story.

Our best thanks are due to Inspector Sukumar Chatterji, who belongs to a highly respectable family, and is an ornament of the Police Department, but we cannot thank Mr. Bird, the Deputy Commissioner, with equal cordiality. For, although he released the oppressed gentlemen, he did nothing to bring the oppressors to book. If he had not the power to punish them he could have written to the authorities of the Excise Department to take steps in the matter.

Now the question is, what remedy is there for such oppressions? Under British law every wrong-doer can be punished. There must be somebody who can punish the offending Sub-Inspector of Excise. What justification

had he to be so irritated at his failure to arrest real offenders who had run away as to arrest, insult and assault innocent respectable men? The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter, and it is hoped that the Sub-Inspector will be adequately punished.

11. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 18th June says that there appears to be reasonable ground for suspicion that certain co-religionists of Hasrat Mohani have taken part in the regrettable intrigue which has brought so much calamity upon him. This has been hinted at in Mrs. Mohani's letters published in certain journals in the United Provinces and republished by us in our columns. We ourselves are aware of his tours in Bihar, Bengal and the United Provinces with a view to impress upon the public the necessity of attending the meetings of the Aligarh University Foundation Committee. This was merely a religious and educational affair, and it is strange, indeed, if this has been considered a reason for internment under the Defence of India Act. We have got very little information about the policy he has adopted after his internment. From the information we have received, we gather that Mr. Mohani has been trying to obtain information regarding the reason of his internment and has refused to submit to those orders which he considers as not being in consonance with the tenets of Islam. But up till the last he was not guilty of any practical disobedience to those orders. If the breach of orders consists mainly in this, that he went out of municipal limits to post letters and sent representations to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Subdivisional Officer, then certainly this is no crime at all except in a technical sense. We request Sir James Meston to consider the case of Hasrat Mohani. An appeal should be made to the High Court against his punishment.

SADAQAT.
June 18th, 1916.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

12. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 16th June, in referring to the judgment delivered by Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate, in the Douglas case, says :—

SADAQAT.
June 16th, 1916.

Mr. Douglas has paid his fine. Probably our Anglo-Indian contemporaries may look upon the judgment from a different standpoint, seeing Mr. Keays anxious to do justice in matters between Europeans and Indians, because they do not favour decisions which place Europeans in a disagreeable light before Indians. Would to God they remembered that in the eyes of justice black and white and yellow are alike. British justice appears in its true colour in decisions such as these. The Indians wish that this attitude may be maintained because this leads to the creation of love and sympathy.

13. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 17th June publishes the substance of a complaint to the Additional Magistrate of Tippera, made by Babu Bharat Chandra Vidyanidhi, a senior pleader of the Brahmanbaria Court, against the local Subdivisional Officer. The Sub-Deputy Magistrate in charge of the relief works opened by Government in village Vidyakut requested the complainant, who is an inhabitant of the village, to be present on the 21st May last to witness the opening of the works, which were to consist of the excavation of a *khal* and the construction of a cart-road. Thereupon the complainant went to the village on the morning of that day and saw that the cart-road was being constructed on the other side of the *khal* on the bank of which the village was situated, so that it would be almost useless to the villagers. Seeing this the complainant went to the Subdivisional Officer at 11 A.M. on the same day with a petition signed by a large number of villagers, praying that the road might be constructed on the side of the *khal* on which the village was situated. On seeing the petition, the officer became very angry and severely assaulted and abused the complainant in the presence of many villagers.

BANGAVASI.
June 17th, 1916.

The editor remarks that the complaint is a very serious one. The Magistrate has ordered a first enquiry into it. It is also said that the Subdivisional Officer insulted another respectable man of village Vidyakut, named Gopi Mohan Das, and that Babu Gopi Mohan has petitioned Lord Carmichael in the matter. An impartial enquiry into the whole affair is solicited.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 19th, 1916.

14. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June, referring to the above, says that the Governor should enquire into the case, and that if the complaint against Mr.

Pringle is proved to be true, he should be removed from the Executive Service. For an officer who cannot show to an old man the consideration due to him on account of his age should not be retained in any post in which he has to deal with the public.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 19th, 1916.

15. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 19th June refers to certain allegations made against Mr. Pringle, Subdivisional Officer of Brahmanbaria, Tippera, by Babu Bharat Chandra Vidyanidhi, a senior local

Curious conduct of Mr. Magistrate Pringle.

pleader and another gentleman of the place, named Babu Gopi Mohan. It appears that these two gentlemen, on the 21st May last, were about to present to the Magistrate, who was on horseback at the time amidst a crowd of villagers, a petition from these villagers about the alignment of a proposed canal, when Mr. Pringle in a rage threw away the petition and hit Bharat Babu on the head with the riding-whip he was carrying in his hand and in contemptuous tones cried out, "Old fellow, keep quiet, I am not going to listen to you." Gopi Mohan Babu, the other applicant, was also hit repeatedly by the Magistrate with the same whip.

When subsequently these gentlemen instituted suits against Mr. Pringle, he apologised to them in public. This is, of course, most creditable to him, but it does not by any means lessen the gravity of his previous offensive conduct.

(c)—Jails.

NAYAK,
June 17th, 1916.

16. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th June publishes the following prison experiences of Tara Ray, gleaned from confinement in the Presidency and Hazaribagh

British jails in Bengal.

Central Jails during the years 1910-12:—

I was brought into the Presidency Jail on the 21st December and after I had been thoroughly searched and had put on my prison clothes, I was given an iron pan and cup. After that, I was taken in charge by a European warder named Bax, whose very appearance instils terror into every heart. He alone made me suffer more than all the other prison-officials during my term of imprisonment. This Bax, one early morning in the bitterly cold month of *Magh*, at 5 A.M., stripped me naked before everybody's presence, though I was indisposed at the time, and began pouring pailfuls of cold water on my body! What a torture it was! I had in the Presidency Jail one George Culloden as my guard and companion. In the room in which I was confined, Bepin Chandra Pal was also confined, and at that time Culloden was a convict guard, serving out a term of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for having murdered his brother-in-law. He was a great hypocrite and never spoke the truth even in forgetfulness and he very frequently subjected the prisoners to oppression. I was confined in my room the whole day and had even to perform offices of nature there. I had two blankets given to me to lie on and there was a basket in the corner of the room to serve as a latrine.

In the morning I had to clean the soiled basket with my own hands. I had to undergo all this while still I was an undertrial prisoner. My body and mind were greatly depressed because of the solitude of my surroundings.

(d)—Education.

SANJIVANI,
June 15th, 1916.

17. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 15th June quotes the remarks of the Madras *Educational Review* on the report of the Presidency College Enquiry Committee. In

"European Professors and Indian students."

the course of its remarks the *Review* dwells on the ignorance of European Professors in matters concerning Indian civilisation, character and culture, in spite of which they indulge in "ignorant" remarks

about them. Such Professors are sometimes the best students of Oxford and Cambridge. If they cannot behave properly towards their Indian students is it not likely that the latter should go astray? Of course, the students who took the law into their own hands in the Presidency College should be punished, but the cause of their complaint should at the same time be removed.

18. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 20th June, in commenting upon the remarks made by the *Educational Review* of Madras on the Presidency College Report, says :—

Our contemporary, in discussing the subject, did not cast a glance at the affectionate relationship which exists between students and Professors in the Mission Colleges. We at least do not remember any instance in which Professors of Mission Colleges used any uncivil expressions. For the success of missionary institutions it has been considered necessary to maintain sympathetic and affectionate relations with the people of the country. If this point is kept in view by European Professors in the Indian Educational Service there will never be any cause for complaint, but as the Indian Educational Service considers itself the equal of the Indian Civil Service, so in the behaviour of certain members of the former service the colour of the political attitude adopted by the latter service sometimes becomes apparent, although it is necessary for a member of the Indian Educational Service to be free from such prejudices. His first duty is to develop praiseworthy qualities in his students and to set an example to them, but this can only be brought about by gentle and noble treatment.

19. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes strongly against the action of the University authorities in refusing to accept Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi's offer to start a new college in Calcutta, although there is no room at all in the existing colleges for all the students seeking admission into them.

20. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th June draws attention to the necessity of starting more colleges, so that the large number of Matriculates who are now unable to secure admission into any college may all be accommodated and enabled to pursue their University studies. The problem has become an acute one and a solution must be found. In view of this state of things, it is inexplicable why the Senate recently refused affiliation to the proposed Surnomoyee College.

21. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 16th June, in the course of an article entitled as noted on the margin, says that the present-day education is not suitable to our nature. In the first place it is irreligious, secondly, it is not imparted through one's own mother-tongue. This defective system of education leads our sons to study the character sketches of foreign histories and literatures. This makes them fond of foreign manners and customs. No national ideal is placed before our boys. Their books teach them that India has no history whatsoever of its own. No subjects dealing with national glories find a place in the University and school curriculum. This is the reason why most of our educated men are giving up their national characteristics and imbibing those of Western nations.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

22. Commenting on the Bengal Municipal Administration Report for the last year, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th June takes exception to the fact that although Government fully recognises the necessity for new sanitary improvements in the mufassil municipalities, nothing has been done in the direction of carrying them out, on account of the inability of Government to help the municipalities with loans. Of course the war has made retrenchment an absolute necessity in the government of the country, but this retrenchment should preferably be made in directions other than

SADAQAT,
June 20th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
June 16th, 1916.

NAYAK,
June 17th, 1916.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
June 16th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 15th, 1916.

sanitation. In spite of the war, all high Government officials, from the Magistrate to the Viceroy, are still receiving their big salaries, the hill exoduses have not been given up and the Calcutta Improvement Trust is working in full swing. If retrenchment is not thought proper in these directions, why should it be thought so in the much more important sphere of sanitary improvement in the mufassil?

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
June 16th, 1916.

23. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June publishes a complaint made by Salimuddin Mandal and 33 others against the oppression committed on the raiyats belonging to the 10 pice share of the Delduar Zamindari by Kasiruddin Sarkar, the tahsildar of the zemindari (in the Pabna district). His persecutions have made the very existence of these raiyats miserable, and he realises rents from them by various acts of *zulm*. It is alleged that the tahsildar generally appropriates the rents instead of making it over to the zemindar, and that zemindari peons are then sent to collect the rents over again, and the raiyats have to pay for the peons' food and other expenses. The signatories to the letter say that henceforth they will not pay any rent to this tahsildar.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
June 16th, 1916.

24. A correspondent writes to the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June inviting the attention of Government to the persecution committed by Babu Barada Charan Chaudhuri, zemindar of Hariharpur (in Pabna), on Asenuddin, the eight-year old son of the late Gagan Sarkar, of Siyail (within the jurisdiction of Chatmohar thana in Pabna). The boy has succeeded to his father's *jot* and has been paying his rents regularly, but still the zemindar tried to eject him with the object of getting a big *salami* on the land by leasing it out to a new tenant. This led to a law-suit, which was compromised by the zemindar, as he saw that he had no chance of winning it. The land was then left in Asen's occupation for some time, but the zemindar refused to receive the rents, although they were remitted several times. In *Agrahyan* last the zemindar cut the paddy growing on the *jot*, and Asenuddin's guardian, Jasimuddin, sought redress in the law-court and got a decree for Rs. 89 against the zemindar. But how long can a poor raiyat continue to fight against a rich and powerful zemindar? The writer asks the Magistrate of Pabna and Government to interfere in the matter. It will be useless if the police are asked to hold an enquiry. The writer suggests that either the Magistrate himself or men like Babu Radharaman Mazumdar, Dr. Basanta Kamal Mazumdar, Babu Krishna Kamal Mazumdar, Babu Suresh Chandra Mazumdar, and Babu Prasanna Kumar Guha should be asked to mediate in the matter. Or if Babu Barada Charan Chaudhuri himself be asked to state on oath the real facts connected with the affair, the thing may be decided satisfactorily.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 15th, 1916.

25. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 15th June says that the difficulties and hardships to which third class passengers are subject are well known. The attention of the railway authorities and the Railway Board has several times been drawn to this, but to no effect. We do admit that some of the big Railway Companies have introduced certain improvements, but they do not go far enough. In comparison with the hardships of the ever-growing stream of pilgrims the improvements introduced amount to almost nothing. The railway authorities do not pay half the attention to the third class passengers which they devote to the goods traffic. Scarcity of goods waggons affects the European merchants. This is the main reason for this differential treatment. We Hindusthanis have not got the strength for carrying on an agitation, and that is why our prayers are not heard. The authorities pose as the well-wishers of the dumb millions, but in spite of the hardships which these people

have to suffer, the authorities do not trouble themselves to remove them. There cannot be a more surprising and sad thing than this. What has the Railway Board been doing since 1905? A perusal of its report shows that the improvements that have been introduced amount to nothing.

The rule for issuing tickets long before the departure of a train is followed only in a limited number of big stations. At other stations the old rule of issuing tickets a few minutes before the departure of a train still obtains. This leads to serious trouble and hardships.

The Railway Board says that much improvement has been effected in regard to the accommodation of third class passengers in railway trains. May we enquire how many railway carriages have been added to the existing stock since 1905? If there is no insufficiency in the number of carriages, then why is not the order issued that the number of passengers should be limited to the accommodation in a compartment?

26. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 15th June learns from the *Indian Patriot* that recently in Kathiawar a third class passenger fainted and expired in a railway train.

"Death of a third class passenger in a railway train in Kathiawar."

The railway authorities here use cattle trucks and goods waggons for carrying third class passengers,

often writing on them such instructions as "For six horses or 29 passengers." Third class passengers are packed in large numbers into these carriages. This is indeed a scandal that requires to be remedied at once. Government is prayed to make the railway authorities understand that even third class passengers have a right to be carried in comfort.

SANJIVANI.
June 15th, 1916.

(h)—General.

27. While admitting that the interest offered by Government on the new loan should have been higher than 4 per cent.,

The new loan.

the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th June cannot accept the remarks made by the *Englishman* in this connection, viz., that the Government of India has now removed itself out of the influence of enlightened public opinion. The *Englishman* thinks, says the *Dainik Basumati*, that enlightened public opinion can be found only among the Anglo-Indian mercantile community of Calcutta. India is a poor country and the war has made money rather scarce, so by offering a higher rate of interest Government would have been able to obtain the loan easily. But still there is no doubt that the new loan will be fully subscribed to by the people of this country.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
June 13th, 1916.

28. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th June is glad that the Government of Bombay have expressed themselves against communal representation in self-governing bodies, and writes that in view of the discontent which has been caused by the action of the United Provinces Government in the matter, it should be avoided by all Provincial Governments.

Communal representation.

29. Considering that there are no communal feelings among the Musalmans of Calcutta and that the residents of the city, who are mostly foreign traders and Bihari labourers, have no sympathy for the Musalmans of the Presidency Division and care nothing for their material welfare but rather often injure it, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June is inclined to think that the view expressed by several Musalman gentlemen as to Calcutta being taken out of the Presidency Division deserves careful consideration.

"Calcutta and the Presidency Division."

MOHAMMADI.
June 16th, 1916.

30. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 15th June thanks Sir Edward Gait for permitting the use of Devanagiri along with Kaithi in all official documents on the representation made by the *Arrah Nagri Pracharini Sabha*.

Thanks to Sir Edward Gait.

31. Commenting on the Birthday Honours List, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 17th June writes:—

The Birthday Honours.

By conferring a knighthood on Nawab Shamsul Huda, Government has added to the glory of Indian members of the

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 15th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
June 17th 1916.

Executive Council. No other Bengali has received a knighthood. After a long time Government has bestowed a C.I.E. on a Deputy Magistrate, namely Babu Bangsidhar Banerji. After the conferment of a C.I.E. on a Deputy Magistrate, the two Rai Bahadurships to two Sessions Judges look rather peculiar. A Bengali Inspector of Police in the United Provinces has become a Rai Bahadur. This is rather out of order. If Police Inspectors are to be Rai Bahadurs, for whom then are the Rai Sahebships intended? The Rai Bahadurship on Rai Saheb Dr. Nagendra Nath Datta, of Rawalpindi, has fallen on the right person. Government has honoured the Press by conferring distinctions on two editors. But while the Indian editor of the *Utkaldipika* has received a mere Rai Bahadurship, the English editor of the *Times of India* has received a knighthood. This distinction is a point to be noted. Most of the recipients of Rai Sahebships are clerks, but there is a Deputy Magistrate also among them. Babu Bidhu Bhushan Singha Ray, Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, should have received a Rai Bahadurship instead of a Rai Sahebship, for he belongs to a high family, is himself a zamindar and is a nephew of Major Chhakkan Lal, of Chakdighi.

The Mahamahopadhyayaship has been conferred on three persons. Of the Madras recipient we know nothing. We have learnt from very trustworthy sources that Pandit Ramnath Vidyaratna, another recipient of the title, is an orthodox Brahmin pandit of the old type and provides his students with food and lodging. The conferment of a Mahamahopadhyayaship on such a person living in the distant mufassil has given us great satisfaction. Indeed, Government has added to the sanctity of this title by conferring it on such a person instead of on a "Babu pandit," "an anglicised pandit," "a notorious pandit" or "a pandit in service," and we thank Government for it. For some years past this title has almost lost its value by being conferred on undeserving persons. It should be conferred on such strictly orthodox and honest Brahmin pandits as cannot be bribed to give *vyavasthas* (expositions of the *Shastras*), which are really opposed to the *Shastras*, have never been in service, have not read in a college, but have read in *tols*, maintain the students whom they teach, do not accept gifts from inferior castes or work as their priests, strictly adhere to orthodox habits and customs and do not advertise themselves.

For the above reason the Mahamahopadhyayaship has gone to a wrong person in Kaviraj Gananath Sen, M.A., L.M.S. Government created the title of Vaidyaratna for Kavirajes, considering it undesirable to give them the Mahamahopadhyayaship. If now Government confers the latter title also on Kavirajes, it will be supposed that Kavirajes who have got the title of Vaidyaratna are, in the opinion of Government, inferior Kavirajes to those who have received the Mahamahopadhyayaship. Discontent and dissension will thus be created in the community of Ayurvedic practitioners. Again, the very fact that Government has appended an annual grant of Rs. 100 to a Mahamahopadhyayaship is conclusive proof that this title is really intended for poor Brahmin pandits and not for rich Kavirajes, for whom Rs. 100 is too small a sum to purchase even a motor-car tyre. As for Kaviraj Gananath Sen, even the title of Vaidyaratna is not suitable for him, as he is a student of the Medical College and is not a Kaviraj practising the Ayurvedic system. Of course, we are thankful to Kaviraj Gananath for his researches in Ayurvedic Surgery. But Government could have honoured him for this with a Rai Bahadurship or a C.I.E. There is absolutely no justification for the conferment of a Mahamahopadhyayaship on him.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 17th, 1916.

32. Commenting on the Birthday Honours List, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June says:—

Honours to editors.

The *Bangavasi* has rightly remarked that although Government has honoured the Press in India by conferring distinctions on two editors it should be noted that while the honoured Indian editor of the *Utkaldipika* has received a mere Rai Bahadurship the English editor of the *Times of India* has received a knighthood. Such difference of treatment is everywhere noticeable. It is a wonder that in spite of this Indians crave for honours. We know of an Indian editor who became so elated on becoming a Rai Saheb that he made himself ridiculous by going about requesting people to convene a meeting of congratulation for him. Has this editor

now regained his senses so as to realise that by conferring the lowest distinction on an editor Government dishonours him more than it honours him. As for ourselves, we are altogether opposed to honours being conferred on editors whose duty in life is to ventilate freely popular views and sentiments. Already the laws and regulations of this country have made it dangerous for editors to fearlessly discharge their duty, and if Government now tempts them with distinctions, it will become extremely difficult for them to do so. Since the object of a newspaper is to form and guide public opinion and create good feeling between the rulers and the ruled, its editor should be guarded against all temptations.

33. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th June is highly gratified at the following appreciative remark in the Bengal Administration Report for 1914-15 on the tone of the Vernacular Press in the Province:—"There was an improvement in the general tone of the press. The outbreak of the war evoked an outburst of loyalty but after Turkey became involved in hostilities some difference of opinion manifested itself among the Muhammadan papers. The more moderate section of the Muhammadan press took the view that Turkey's action had been ill-advised, but other papers in their sympathy for Turkey manifested an anti-British tone, which in two cases necessitated action under the Press Act. In no case was it necessary to exercise the powers under the Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance of 1914."

The writer thanks the Press Censor for this appreciation and says that the post of the Press Censor should be made permanent and the Bengali Translator placed under him. If this is done the Vernacular Press will never smell of sedition and will never be guided by the so-called political leaders of the country. In conclusion, the writer thanks Lord Carmichael for the above-quoted remark, the like of which has not appeared in administration reports since the days of Sir John Woodburn.

34. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th June learns from the *Bengalee* that Mr. J. N. Gupta will become a Divisional Commissioner. The simultaneous appointment of two Bengalis to rule over two divisions in Bengal as Divisional Commissioners bespeaks great courage on Lord Carmichael's part, for which His Excellency is most heartily thanked.

35. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June strongly protests against the appointment of Mr. R. C. Bell, C.I.E., as Secretary to the India Industries Commission. Even the *Statesman* said the other day that the great fault of a bureaucracy is that in their opinion none but they are good for any work. Mr. Bell may be a very good officer on the Judicial Bench, but where has he acquired the capacity and experience to help a Commission appointed to make an investigation which may lead even to a complete abandonment of Government's present commercial policy? The Secretaryship ought to have been given to a man having an intimate knowledge of India and Indians, of Indian arts and artisans. It is, moreover, urged that experts having special knowledge of the different provinces should be appointed to help the Commission. Such experts will be able to advise the Commission as regards the arts and industries of each province and the manner in which artisans should be examined. No Civilian will be able to do this work well, and it is very doubtful whether any good will come of the Commission unless it works in this fashion.

III.—LEGISLATION.

36. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 14th June says that this is not the time for the introduction of the Bill. If it is deferred, then it will prove highly beneficial to the Government and the people alike. Government wants to have the authority to nominate the Rajas, Rajkumars or subjects of the Native States to be additional Members of the Councils. If Government wants to have this authority, a similar privilege ought also to be given to the people themselves. Government wants to do away with the privilege so far

BASUMATI,
June 17th, 1916.

NAYAK,
June 19th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI
June 19th 1916

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 14th, 1916.

enjoyed by the people of suing the Secretary of State. The entire commercial community, both Indian and European, is opposed to this amendment. Whatever Government may think, we are not prepared to give up our privileges. We are entirely opposed to the appointment of any subject of a friendly neighbouring State to high military posts. We do not entirely object to the appointment of the subjects of Native States, because we British Indians get high appointments in those States.

The paper does not favour the idea of a businessman being appointed as Member of the Executive Councils.

SADAQAT,
June 16th, 1916.

37. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 16th June says that it is strange that Government of Indian consolidation Act Amending Bill. such a contentious Bill as the Amending Bill, which contains provisions utterly prejudicial to Indian interests, should have been introduced in Parliament. The British Chamber of Commerce has asked for the postponement of the consideration of the Act on the initiative of the Burma Chamber of Commerce till objections are received from India. The paper is piqued at the inactivity of the Moslem League in not sending in its protest at a time when Congress bodies are doing so.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HITAVADI,
June 16th, 1916.

38. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June refers to the prevalence of famine in parts of Mymensingh and of acute scarcity in parts of Tippera. Government ought to advance money to the raiyats to enable them to hold out till the *aus* paddy crop is reaped by the end of *Asarh* or *Sravan*.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
June 13th, 1916.

39. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 13th June says:—

Holland and war.

It appears that Holland is ready for war. She has been making all sorts of secret preparations for it. One cannot say with which side Holland will throw her lot in. If she has any idea of justice and rights of nations, then she will certainly join the Allies, but the ways of the world are strange. Who knew that Turkey would so far forget herself as to join hands with the enemy of Britain?

DAINIK BASUMATI
June 12th, 1916.

40. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th June writes that the

What has the naval fight achieved?

recent naval battle off Jutland has been almost as great a victory as Trafalgar. It appears probable that the English fleet was attempting to enter the Skager Rack and close the entrance into the Baltic. The German navy was bound to try and prevent that, if it was to continue harassing the Russian Baltic fleet, and hence the fight which ensued.

As it was, the Germans sustained a smashing defeat and will be unable for the next six months to put up another fight on sea.

If Germany captures Verdun, though it may not injure France much, she will come into possession of the rich iron mines in that region. That will be to her a gain of great magnitude.

In the meantime, this naval victory has strengthened the blockade, and enabled the English to block the entrance to the Baltic. All chance of the Germans now attacking the English on sea is gone.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
June 16th, 1916.

41. The result of the naval battle near Jutland is, writes the *Moslem*

"The naval battle."

Hitaishi (Calcutta) of the 16th June, that the German fleet has been driven back into harbour after sustaining a much more severe loss in ships and men than the British fleet. Germany's attempt to break through the English blockade has been foiled for ever and her dreams of attacking England have been shattered. Besides, the German fleet will not be in a position to attack the Russian fleet in the Baltic Sea for some weeks to come, and so the Russian right line will be safe. And lastly, the battle has made it clear to every one that England is still the mistress of the seas and that she is now stronger than ever.

42. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes:—

"Germany punished at the great naval battle in the North Sea."

The naval battle near Jutland is the most important of its kind in the present war and, saving the Battle of Trafalgar, the greatest naval battle ever fought. Both England and Germany have lost heavily in the engagement, but the latter's loss will be felt by her the more keenly, because the major portion of her fleet has been destroyed. Besides, the fact that the German fleet ran away shows that the British fleet has won a glorious victory. This battle has crippled Germany, for she has lost many Dreadnoughts, cruisers and destroyers, and there is very little chance of her risking another naval engagement in the near future. This defeat has frustrated Germany's preparations to meet the Russian fleet in the Baltic Sea. The battle was fought practically in German waters, and yet the German fleet had to turn tail and seek refuge in their own harbour, for otherwise they would have been exterminated by the British fleet. The British losses were extraordinarily heavy, though not much in comparison with her vast strength. Germany, however, has had the whole of her preparations undone by a single blow, her dreams of an attack on England have been shattered for ever, and her impudent boasting has received a hard knock on the head. Thus, in spite of all her advancement in science and all her heavy guns, Germany is not good for anything.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI.
June 16th, 1916.

43. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes that reports from

The military situation.

the various seats of war are rather irregular. This gives people a misleading idea of the actual military situation. It may not always be expedient to publish all the facts, but rumour often distorts the actual situation, and to prevent this contingency, it is best to publish all such facts promptly as cannot possibly be kept secret permanently.

HITAVADI,
June 16th, 1916.

In France, there is no telling when the struggle round Verdun will end. Experts say that Germany may possibly capture Verdun if she is prepared to sacrifice enough men for the purpose. Already everything about Verdun has been destroyed, and it is a mere skeleton, so to speak, they are fighting about.

The Italians are now busy checking the Austrian advance into their territory.

As regards the recent naval fight, it is impossible to say which side has been victorious—both claim to be so. Time alone will reveal the truth.

44. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes that Germany's

"The wily Germans."

cunning has been patent throughout the war and she is trying hard to take Verdun because of the iron mines near the place, which will give her a plentiful supply of that metal as long as the war lasts. France is offering a stubborn resistance, and even if Verdun is ultimately lost, it will not be before it becomes a mere dust-heap.

MOHAMMADI,
June 16th, 1916.

45. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th June, referring to the renewed

"Verdun."

offensive by the Germans on the east instead of on the west bank of the Meuse at Verdun,

writes:—

We do not think that the Germans will gain much by changing their plan at Verdun. It is generally found that by making such changes of plan the Germans at first make some progress, but cannot maintain it for any length of time. When they first launched their attacks on the west bank of the Meuse, they captured Commiers, but subsequently failed at Mort Homme and Hill 304. They then tried to advance along the west bank and at first gained some success. When, however, the French again checked them in this direction, they again launched vigorous attacks on the east bank. This time also, as before, they have gained some success. They are slowly advancing from Fort Douaumont to the village of Damloup. Fort Vaux, situated between these two places, has been taken. Verdun is five miles north-east from this fort. By capturing Fort Vaux the Germans have reached the second line of forts around Verdun. These they are now in a position to attack.

BASUMATI
June 17th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 11th, 1916.

46. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 11th June says:—

The new Russian offensive.

The eastern front has again become important. Very encouraging reports are being received and it looks as if the long-expected Russian offensive had commenced. Last year about this time this front grew in importance; this year also history is going to repeat itself, with this difference, that the tide will run in a direction opposite to that of last year. In order to understand the existing state of things in this front, it is necessary to make a review of the events of last year. Before the commencement of last year the whole of Galicia was in the hands of Russia. She had already captured Przemyśl, which is situated at the junction of several routes and is hence in every way a very important centre. If after this she had succeeded in taking the strong fortress of Cracow, which is situated on the frontier of Russian Galicia and German Silesia, her victory in Galicia would have been complete. But all her attempts to capture it failed. The assaults of the Austro-German forces compelled her to evacuate not only Galicia but Poland and Courland as well. Before the winter set in the German line extended from Riga to Galicia and thence to Rumania.

During the winter there came a lull in the fighting over the entire front. During this period the Russians strengthened their positions, reformed the lines, trained and raised new armies, manufactured guns and ammunition and bought a good deal from Japan as well. From that time reports have been received about the improvement in the strength of the Russian forces. What the Germans did during this interval no one knows, but there was a report that they had opened a branch of Krupps in Courland and strengthened their positions there. When after the melting of the ice the Germans did not attack the Russians, much surprise was felt in all quarters. Now it has come to our knowledge that Germany does not want to attack Russia on the eastern front. She merely wants to maintain the defensive there. This seems likely in view of the German offensive in Verdun and the Austrian offensive in Trentino. Besides this, the state of Turkey has become so perilous owing to the Russian offensive against her that Austria and Germany have been compelled to help her with reinforcements. A big allied force has also assembled in Salonika. Under the circumstances it is impossible for the Germans to attack Russia on a front extending over 700 to 800 miles. Finding the enemy engaged in this way, the Russians have started the offensive. They have also sent some troops to the Allies in France.

Though the exact position of the place at which the Russian offensive has commenced is not known, it appears that the objective of Russia is Galicia.

Though the progress of the Russians is slow, yet their recent achievements are remarkable, and their offensive has created consternation among the Austrians.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 14th, 1916.

47. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th June writes:—

"Victory of Russia."

The reason why Russia has taken up the offensive in Galicia instead of in Riga, Courland, Poland or any other place, is that she wants to cut off Rumania from all touch with Germany. If she can separate Rumania from Germany, Rumania will no longer fear Austria and will come under her influence. The state of affairs in the Balkans will then take a different aspect from what it is now. If Russia can reconquer Lemberg and advance up to Przemyśl, the Balkans will pass out of the hands of Germany and Austria. It seems, therefore, that Russia's offensive in Galicia is intended to punish Bulgaria, to recover Serbia and to check the development of the power of Turkey. An establishment of Slav supremacy in the Balkans will have the effect of putting a stop to the export of food-grains from Asia Minor through Constantinople and Bukharest to Germany and Austria. In fact, it is with this object that Russia has first conquered Erzerum and Trebizond and separated Persia from Turkey by occupying the north of Persia. Soon it will be heard that the Russians have joined the English and are slowly marching on Baghdad with them. In the meantime if they can advance up to Lemberg along the north of Rumania, German influence over the Balkans and Asia Minor will cease.

Besides this, if the Russians can again be victorious in Galicia as before and reach the Carpathians, they will outflank the Germans occupying Poland and easily cut off their retreat. Thus the Russian advance in Galicia

is calculated to frustrate all Germany's plans against the Russian frontier. It now remains to be seen what tactics Germany adopts to defeat these Russian plans. Without Germany's help Austria would have been nowhere by this time. For the present, Austria will have to transfer troops from the Italian front to Lemburg. This will relieve the Austrian pressure on the Italians, who will consequently be able to assume the offensive again.

There is one point deserving of notice in the Russian advance. Military experts think that in entrenched warfare no party can easily defeat the other and that the party which takes the offensive suffers the greater loss. This is the lesson of the Verdun fight. Nevertheless, Russia has in a few days conquered 250 miles of entrenched position and taken lakhs of prisoners and vast stores of provision and munitions. How this has been done it is difficult to understand. We must wait a few days more for detailed information to understand this. However that may be, it seems that the Russian advance marks the beginning of the defeat of Germany.

48. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes:—

"The Russian pressure."

Instead of doing anything in Riga and Poland Russia is advancing towards Lemburg, Przemysl and the Carpathian Mountains. Her object in doing so is twofold. First, to isolate the Balkan States from Austria and, by interrupting railway communication between Verona and Constantinople, to prevent supplies of food-stuffs from being sent from Asia Minor to Germany and Austria; and secondly, to prevent the German forces in Poland from returning to Germany. If Russia takes Lemburg and advances towards Cracow, the German forces in Poland will have to be sent to defend the southern frontiers of Germany, and if the German position in Poland becomes weak their troops in Riga and Courland will also have to return home, so it is evident that Russia wants to checkmate Germany by a single move. If Russia continues gaining like this the German pressure in Verdun is sure to be weakened to a great extent. If Germany had been able to take Verdun and advance towards Paris before this, these Russian victories would have been of no use. But the unparalleled heroism of the French defenders of Verdun has foiled Germany's attempt, and this failure marks the beginning of Germany's downfall. The war has now reached a critical stage and the side with the greater intellectual acuteness and the larger supply of men and munitions will win. The gigantic preparations which England and France have made, and the fact that Germany, in spite of the victories she has been gaining uniformly, has become weak, assure us of the ultimate success of the Allies. Once Germany begins to lose she will never be able to make up for her loss and will be crushed in no time. Germany will meet with the same fate as befell France in the days of Napoleon when the united Powers of Europe crushed her. We know nothing of military matters, but we are inclined to take this view from the fact that Russia, as appears from Reuter's telegrams, has begun to gain.

NAYAK,
June 16th, 1916.

49. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th June makes a review of the military situation on the Russian front, in the course of which it remarks that the Germans do

"Russia."

not as yet seem to have taken up any serious offensive there, and that considering the defeat of the German fleet in two naval engagements with the British and Russian fleets, respectively, the rumour of an offensive by Hindenburg in Riga seems unlikely.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 19th, 1916.

50. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th June writes that the recent renewal of the Russian offensive against Austria is most welcome. The Russians have

"The Russian pressure."

recently captured certain Austrian positions at Luk and also the first line of Austrian trenches, at a point 20 miles from the Rumanian frontier. The large number of prisoners and guns taken show the magnitude of the Russian victories. But it is doubtful if Russia will be able to continue gaining further victories of this magnitude in Austria. Turkey is pressing on her southern frontiers and moreover Austria is bringing her forces from all sides—Trentino and elsewhere—to check this Russian offensive. Let us see how it all ends.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 12th, 1916.

51. The *Marwari* (Calcutta) of the 12th June says that the Constantinople-Baghdad line is nearing completion. Two long tunnels only remain to be completed. The

Constantinople-Baghdad line.

Germans consider this line to be a very important one as indeed it really is.

MARWARI.
June 12th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
June 14th, 1916.

52. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th June writes:—
"Turkey."

In Asiatic Turkey the Russians are not making any further progress. It is the Turks who are now assuming the offensive against them. Why have the Allies given the Turks this advantage? Is it not possible for the Turks to regain lost territory if the Russian aggressive is relaxed? In this war the Allies have, up to the present, won most of their victories in the Turkish field. Should they not take steps first of all to maintain the effects of these victories? Surely they have taken such steps as can be surmised from the fact that the offensive of the Turks has not yet assumed any serious proportions. We indeed fail to understand why the Turks are not taking up a serious offensive and how the Russians are maintaining their position on two fronts. This week the Turks attacked the Russians everywhere—in Bairat, Erzinjan, Erzerum and Kurdistan. But everywhere the attack was feeble and failed.

HITAVADI,
June 16th, 1916.

53. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June does not attach much value to the cry of those gentlemen who hold Lord Hardinge responsible for the Baghdad Expedition. After all, too much should not be made of this theory of responsibility. None would have thought of His Lordship, had not the expedition turned out a failure.

SANJIVANI,
June 15th, 1916.

54. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 15th June mourns the death of Lord Kitchener's death mourned. Lord Kitchener, remarking that his loss to the British nation at the present moment is extremely deplorable.

HITAVADI,
June 16th, 1916.

55. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June publishes a highly appreciative article on Lord Kitchener, describing his death as the greatest loss the allied cause has sustained since the outbreak of the war, and referring to the possibility of ministerial dissensions in England. In conclusion, the paper urges that the best way of honouring the departed soldier's memory is to proceed on the lines he indicated and smash up the enemy.

MOSLEM HITASHI
June 16th, 1916.

56. Referring to Lord Kitchener's death, the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes:—

"World-wide grief at Lord Kitchener's sad death." Lord Kitchener's death has plunged the whole of the British Empire as well as all the allies of England into grief. There is no one in England who can fill Lord Kitchener's place. The beginning of this ill-omened war saw the death of one great English soldier, Lord Roberts, and now towards its close has occurred the death of Lord Kitchener, the greatest soldier in the world. Both Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were intimately connected with India. It was Lord Kitchener's wonderful power of organisation that raised a vast army within a remarkably short time and, like Nelson at Trafalgar, he has laid down his life for England's glory. It is not exactly known whether the *Hampshire* was destroyed by a German submarine or by a mine; but the fact that the news of Lord Kitchener's death had already been telegraphed to Copenhagen from Berlin, inclines us to think that German spies knew of Lord Kitchener's movements and sent the information to Germany by wireless, and thus enabled a German submarine to lie in wait in the North Sea and perform its demoniacal work. Lord Kitchener's journey to Russia was arranged in secret, yet German spies came to know of it. This shows the efficiency of the German spy system which can do anything. Such acts, however, are cowardly. We hope that instead of giving way to grief at Lord Kitchener's death the British Lion will attack Germany more furiously than ever and crush her.

MOHAMMADI,
June 16th 1916

57. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 16th June expresses its regret at the death of Lord Kitchener, the greatest English soldier of modern times. Lord Kitchener's death

will be felt more keenly than that of Lord Roberts, and the whole of the British Empire will be plunged in grief. But mere expression of sorrow will not do, for a worthy successor to Lord Kitchener must be found from among the British people who are a nation of heroes. The paper is confident that when England wins the victory she will adequately punish Germany whose machinations have robbed her of a man like Lord Kitchener.

58. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 17th June gives a short biographical sketch of Lord Kitchener and says that it will be impossible to make up the loss caused to the Empire by his death. If there had existed an equally able man, he would have been appointed Secretary of War immediately after his death. Lord Kitchener was a typical soldier. The very flesh and blood of his body were fashioned to bloom into the perfection of military skill. He has given new life to Great Britain.

BANGAVASI,
June 17th 1916.

59. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 18th June, in referring to the remarks made by the *Indian Daily News* and the *Bombay Chronicle* on the death of Lord Kitchener, says that placing before ourselves the causes of the Dublin rebellion we have to agree with the remarks made by our contemporaries. We hope that the British statesmen will find out those spies whose presence is far more dangerous than the German submarines. It has been established beyond doubt that the majority of the spies come from the ranks of the Germans who have become British citizens. If the statesmen of England succeed in clearing their country of spies, then it would be a recompense for the loss which England has suffered by the death of her great soldier.

SADAQAT,
June 18th, 1916.

60. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 13th June, in referring to the resolution which has been adopted by the Empire Economic Conference of London in regard to the adoption of steps for stopping the increase of enemy trade, says that though from the standpoint of present circumstances this is right, yet from the political standpoint it is simply suicidal. The first point to note against this is that if the Allied States form a group to carry on trade between themselves exclusively, it may prove harmful and prejudicial to the neutrals who, in that case, will certainly form a similar group, including Germany. Will this prove beneficial to the neutrals? The second point is that this will perpetuate the enmity between the hostile countries and Europe will again find herself in trouble.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 13th, 1916.

In this connection the remarks made by Mr. Macready of the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce deserve consideration. He says that it is not at all right to act on the supposition that the friends and foes of to-day will continue to be friends and foes of to-morrow as well. This is an entirely true observation.

61. Adverting to the appointment of a committee under the presidency of Mr. John Robertson, M.P., to inquire into the question of the rise in the cost of living in England, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 19th June speaks of the necessity of a similar inquiry in India also. Here also prices of necessities of life have risen and it is often found that tradesmen hold back stocks of goods in order to force up prices. This is most reprehensible and should be stopped.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 19th 1916

62. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th June admits that in times of war it is necessary to exercise a certain amount of control over the press in order to prevent it from giving circulation to any and every rumour, and that for this reason Government is perfectly justified in appointing a high and responsible officer as Press Censor. But it should be seen that the Censorship does not become too severe. In England the press is bitterly complaining against the severity of the Censorship there. This is proved by a quotation from the *Nation*, which complains that the Coalition Ministry has robbed the press of its independence. An "Order in Council" passed at the beginning of the Irish rebellion, is so vaguely worded, that not only remarks on the deliberations of the Ministry but any political remarks made by a newspaper may constitute a contravention of it. In this connection, the *Nation* has said a very important thing. If the Press is thus prevented from giving expression to public opinion during the war, it will be impossible for Government to gauge public opinion as regards the terms of peace when the war will come to a close, for public opinion cannot be formed and gauged in a single day. The writer, moreover, says that the restrictions on the press have reduced the country to a terrible condition. "The public knows that the truth is not told and that it is

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 17th, 1916.

forbidden to tell it, that there is a muzzle on the honest word, the sincere presentation of facts and tendencies."

BANGALI,
June 17th, 1916.

63. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th June refers to the *Nation's* lament over the gradual suppression by the Government in England of all manifestations of independent public opinion and the general restriction of the liberties of the English nation on the plea of the interests of the State. This shows, remarks the *Bangali*, how love of liberty, of order and law is merely skin-deep among Western people and fall off at the slightest shock. We Hindus obey the precepts of Manu more heartily than these Europeans obey the law. Manu says that subjects who act or speak without restraint in times of disturbance or under excitement ought not to be punished therefor. This clearly precludes the possibility of a Censorship. For no Hindu King could possibly ignore Manu's precepts. The moral of it all is, that morality and righteousness will not be effectively established on earth until Hindu ideas and Hindu principles are adopted by all men.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 12th, 1916.

64. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 12th June refers to the growing physical deterioration of Bengalis in spite of their past martial traditions in the days of Man Singh and others and appeals to Government to take steps to cure this evil. If it helps thus in uplifting the Bengalis, the latter will always remain grateful to their benefactor.

BENGALI,
June 13th, 1916.

65. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's remarks about the part played by India in the war, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 13th June writes:—

Mr. Chamberlain's remarks are true, every word of them. India considers the trouble of the British Empire as her own. This feeling can never be the result of repressive rule or of any miracle, nor has it anything to do with the gun and the sword. It is not proper to place a people who can cherish such a feeling under repressive rule, nor is it right to blame them if after sharing their rulers' woes they ask for facilities for the development of their power. A people who can unanimously offer to lay down their lives for others cannot in all justice be called a dark race inferior to white people. This is not the first time that India has helped the British Empire, and it is a well-known fact that she has to maintain an army much larger than is required for her own needs. India's loyalty to England has not been undermined by German intrigue. Why then harass her with repressive rule?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 14th, 1916.

66. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th June has the following:—

Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarvadhikari
and the Bengal Ambulance
Corps.

We often hear various complaints against the authorities of the Bengal Ambulance Corps. It is but natural for the dear and near relations of the young men who have gone to the front as members of the corps to be anxious about them. But Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarvadhikari is not prepared to condone this little weakness of the human heart. In fact, he behaves very discourteously towards any one who goes to him for information about any member of the corps. Sweet words and courtesy cost nothing but please everybody. He who has not even this little common sense, is not fit to be a leader of men. Recently Dr. Sarvadhikari issued a notice to the effect that as it is not known whether such members of the corps as are returning from Mesopotamia have recently received any money there, it will be impossible for him to pay their allowances for the last month till detailed information is received about them. It is doubtful whether allowances can be thus withheld under the rules of the Military Department. The families of many members of the corps depend on these allowances for their subsistence. If these are withheld, they will most probably experience great difficulty. Such indiscretion on the part of the authorities of the corps is really astonishing, and it is a matter for consideration whether allowances can be withheld as above according to the terms of the agreement under which the young men entered the corps and went abroad. Moreover, such conduct on the part of the authorities will, in future, prevent young men from entering the corps and militate against the recruitment of fresh members.

67. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 19th June offers a hearty welcome to the members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps who have returned from Mesopotamia after wiping away the stigma of cowardice which had long been affixed on the fair name of their nation. They went to the battlefield not to fight but to help and save the wounded and they risked their own lives for others. May God bless them!

BANGALI,
June 19th, 1916.

68. Referring to the letters written by Sir K. G. Gupta in the *Times* on the necessity of raising corps of Indian volunteers in every Indian province, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 15th June writes:—

SANJIVANI,
June 15th, 1916.

There is absolutely no reason why such questions as are universally recognised as important should be reserved for decision after the conclusion of the war. It is a wonder and a shame that the Government of India has not yet been able to place such faith in its loyal Indian subjects as to take them freely into the army.

69. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th June fully approves of Colonel Churchill's appeal to the British Government for raising large armies in India for the war, and adds that Bengalis also should be taken into the army.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 16th, 1916.

"Indians and the war"—
Colonel Churchill's view.

70. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 17th June approves of Colonel Winston Churchill's plea for larger help from India in men and money, and observes that Indians are eager to serve in the war and are also prepared to bear the cost of new armies raised from amongst them. The fact is the Indians are eager, but it is the Indian Government which continues indifferent.

NAYAK,
June 17th, 1916.

71. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 18th June says:—
This year much magnanimity has been shown in the matter of recruitment in the Indian army. After the Mutiny the Bhojpuri Rajputs were never enlisted in the army, but this time they have been enlisted with great eagerness. The most remarkable thing about recruitment is the enlistment of the Chitpawan Marhattas regarding whose disloyalty volumes have been written. Now there will be a regiment composed of these people. Why is not Government enlisting the Kharades (a Marhatta tribe) who have sufficient martial spirit?

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 18th, 1916.

72. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 18th June says:—
In the light of the recent instances of treachery which are coming to light in England (the writer is probably alluding to the Irish rebellion), the Anglo-Indian papers who look upon Indian loyalty with suspicion, will have to admit that India's policy at the present moment is unexampled in history. India is not a country but a continent, where a great variety of nations live. There is no doubt that certain disagreeable events have taken place there recently, but considering the vastness of the country they must be considered as mere drops in the ocean. We hold with Lord Hardinge that there is unrest in the country, but this is a natural consequence of that education which Britain has imparted to the sons of India. The aspirations of the people will increase with the increase of education. We hold that this is a sign of vitality and health, and if this growing energy is diverted into channels which will lead to the industrial and economic development of the country, it will prove beneficial to Government and the people alike. The educated people of India are fully aware that their future can become bright only with the strengthening of the British connection, so that they may, under the protection of Britain, pass through all those stages which are necessary for the well-being and development of a nation. This is the spirit which has prevented the development of anything disagreeable or disgraceful in this period of trouble. A few cases of dacoity or sedition cannot certainly compromise the vast population of the country.

SADAQAT,
June 18th, 1916.

73. The *Marwari* (Calcutta) of the 12th June says:—
When we compare the punishment which has been awarded to the Irish rebels with that awarded to Indians who have been convicted of political crimes, we feel greatly

MARWARI,
June 12th, 1916.

Irish and Indian seditionists.

astonished. Reuter has reported that the sentences of many who, were ordered to be hanged have been commuted to sentences of transportation for 5 or 10 years. Even the leader of the volunteer corps has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. In the words of the *Patrika*, this is a very light sentence for those who raised the standard of rebellion against their Government. As compared with this, the punishment of the Indian conspirators is certainly a very heavy one.

NAYAK,
June 16th 1916.

74. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes:—

"The present situation in India
—A comparison."

A perusal of the history of the Irish rebellion directs our attention to the lamentable condition of our own country. The Irish rebellion led to bloodshed and much loss of life, and it was really an attempt to wage war against the King and to proclaim the independence of Ireland. Compared with all this, the state of things in India is quite insignificant. There has not been, nor is there likely to be, any war proclaimed against the King-Emperor, and yet many an Indian youth has been sent to the gallows. As a subject people we have nothing to say about the way in which our rulers dispense justice, but we certainly have many things to say about ourselves. We have no doubt that those who believe in the existence of revolutionary propaganda in India are greatly mistaken, though we have not the power to correct their mistake. Officials in this country do not hesitate to decide cases *ex parte* and want to stamp out the so-called revolutionary propaganda by repressive rule; so it would be useless for us to say anything. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hardinge both admit that there is no such thing as revolution in India though there may be anarchism. We do not know whether any Indian has ever secretly tried to overthrow British rule, but in none of the political cases which have so far been tried in the law-courts, have the police been able to prove that any attempt to wage war against the King-Emperor has been made. There have been several cases in which the guilty have escaped while the innocent have been punished, but we have nothing to say against that. We know that we are a subject race. We have always prayed to our rulers for our just rights and shall ever do so. Such prayer for political rights cannot be called disloyalty. We are aware of the fact that Indians know their own condition much better than their English rulers do. India can never wish to be independent either by its own exertions or with external help. In fact, she has never indulged in such a wish, and it is the thoughtless acts of a few madmen which have caused much trouble in the country. Our rulers, who belong to a highly civilised and intelligent race, ought to know that there can never be any revolutionary propaganda in India and that laws like the Defence of India Act, etc., are not necessary in this country. While Ireland waged war against the King-Emperor, India has been staunchly loyal to His Majesty. Even the timid Bengalis have come forward to lay down their lives for the British Throne. And is it proper to distrust them and deprive them of all rights and privileges? The Boers dyed the earth with English blood, and yet General Botha was honoured by the English. But Indians who have always been loyal are distrusted and ruled harshly. It is indeed a shame and we ask the Government to have sympathy for us.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 19th, 1916.

75. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 16th June has an

The bright day for Ireland.

article entitled as noted in the margin, in the course of which it discusses mainly the question of home rule in Ireland. From the success of agitation in Ireland it goes on to draw a lesson for India. It says that continued agitation will after all be crowned with success. There certainly will be obstruction in the path of success. The present-day administration will stand in the way, so will the misguided youths of India. The latter obstruction is in reality the more dangerous one. It should be the duty of every Indian well-wisher of his country to save her from this danger. Those who think that the killing of a few officials will win them self-government are labouring under a great mistake. They are utterly ignorant of the state of their countrymen, of the trend of politics in the world and the strength of a trained army. India does not want to sever herself from Britain. Even if she may (which is just possible) she will not be able to protect herself against the world. Even if some misguided youths adopted a disagreeable course they would not be able

to stand an hour before a trained army. What is the state of China to-day? Her population is larger than that of India and she is independent as well, but the political condition of the world prevents her from making progress. If, under the circumstances, a man dares to say that India without British help will be able to hold her own, then he should be discredited as altogether insane. Seeing the state of the armed insurgents of Ireland, those who consider the severance of British connection desirable and are sully the fair name of India by committing dacoities and murders must become careful. Patriotism and loyalty are both wanted at the present moment.

76. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th June writes:—

"The Irish rebellion—The Sinn Fein rising."

There is no knowing when we shall hear the last of the rebellion or how it will all end. We have always condemned revolutionaries and we condemn the Irish rebels now. Ireland is, as it were, a sister to England, and yet she has risen against England at a time when she is engaged in a great war. The Irish rising has led to enormous loss of human life. The sight of a people who boast of their civilisation going mad and destroying human life is quite abhorrent to us. The scenes being played in the European war are quite detestable. Whoever knew that the civilised peoples of Europe would kill one another like ferocious beasts, or that a similar play would be enacted in Ireland? The Irish affair has led to a good deal of agitation and the Executive authorities have been accused of having arrested large numbers of innocent men and committed various kinds of oppression on them. The police and the military have raided all the newspaper offices and great panic prevails among the public. An innocent gentleman named Mr. Skeffington is alleged to have been tried by court martial and shot. All this has led to a good deal of hot discussion in Parliament, but Mr. Asquith is handling the situation in a masterly way.

NAYAK,
June 16th, 1916.

77. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 15th June says that our expectations

Moslem members in the Bengal Council.

in regard to the election of Moslem Members to the Bengal Legislative Council have been fulfilled. We have full confidence in the abilities of the members who have been elected. They should now do what lies in their power to further the Moslem cause.

SAUQAT,
June 15th, 1916.

78. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 17th June says that it is

Surendra Nath Banerji's proposed election to the Imperial Council.

a matter for great regret that in Bengal a leader even of the status of Surendra Nath Banerji cannot be elected unanimously. We hope he will be elected to the Imperial Council.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 17th, 1916.

79. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 20th June supports the candidature

"Surendra and Bhupendra."

of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji to the Imperial Legislative Council because, in spite of the personal differences the editor of the paper has with him, he is the ablest man in the field of Bengali politics. Mr. Banerji's rival, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose, is not a man likely to command any respect from the *Nayak*. Mr. Bose owes his eminent position to Mr. Banerji, and yet he is now trying to kick the ladder by which he has ascended. Besides, Mr. Bose has set Brahmins and Kayasthas by the ear. And lastly, since the opening of the Tilak Fund down to the exposure of the scandals of the Bengal National Bank, he has played many a queer game with public money. Such a man, says the *Nayak*, ought not to be allowed to enter a Legislative Council.

NAYAK,
June 20th, 1916.

80. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 15th June says that before a nation

"To be prepared."

can be fit for self-government the national mind must be made to realise the necessity by education. This education should be imparted to the masses by means of free schools all over the country, as well as through the medium of the press and lecturing associations. In India the ignorance of the masses is the greatest stumbling block in the path of self-government. All patriotic institutions, such as the Congress, the Moslem League, etc., should direct their whole-hearted energy to the providing of free education to the people. The Indian press should always be alive to its supreme duty of giving a right direction and wholesome education to the public mind. New associations should be formed throughout the country which will send out salaried young men to lecture on and discuss,

SANJIVANI,
June 15th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 18th, 1916.

among the people, all questions concerning their welfare and thus keep up the agitation throughout the year. The existing Provincial and District Associations may do a great service to the country by appointing such young men.

81. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 18th June says that when Bihar was included in Bengal the Biharis could not hold their own against the Bengalis.

The state of Bihar. All high posts were held by Bengalis, to such an extent that in the entire province there was no Bihari Magistrate or Judge. Among the Judges in the Calcutta High Court there was not a single Bihari Hindu, though there were Muhammadans. On account of the Bengalis the Biharis could not even secure lower posts. There were also a limited number of Biharis in the Educational Service. The Fellowships of the University were conferred on these few people. The Biharis thought that separation from Bengal was necessary for their salvation. Mr. Mahesh Narayan carried on the anti-Bengali agitation. At first he did not succeed, but the principle "Bihar for the Biharis" which he laid down became the *mantra* of the educated Biharis.

It is now about four years since Bihar was separated from Bengal. During this period Bihar has got a High Court and an Executive Council. But for the war she would also have got a University of her own. We should now find out whether the Biharis have got that for which they agitated. Though the High Court has got one Bihari Hindu Judge in the person of Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad, yet in other directions improvements have not taken place. No Bihari Judge or Magistrate has yet been appointed. Even if there have been any such appointments their number does not exceed more than two. The Government of Bihar has several times issued circulars in regard to the appointment of Biharis, but so long as there is present the old army of employes there is no hope for any improvement in the near future.

Looking at the political progress in Bihar during the last four years one is constrained to admit that it has considerably degenerated. This is due to the mutual enmity of Bihari leaders. They have formed cliques, one of which is headed by Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hassan Imam and Mr. S. Sinha. In the Council elections they have been pulling the wire in favour of their own candidates.

The paper is dissatisfied that Mr. Braja Kishor Prasad, who is a friend of the cultivators, has not been elected. This was due to underhand dealings. The voters were bribed. The paper asks Government to intervene and stop such practices, as this is likely to cause serious harm.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 24th June 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 26 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 24th June 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	269	(f)—Questions affecting the Land—	Nil.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	Nil.
The Irish revolt	271	(h)—General—	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Mrs. Besant's case and the Press Act ...	272
(a)—Police—		Indefinite internment and then—? ...	273
Police methods	271	"Treatment of political offenders" ...	274
(b)—Working of the Courts—		"Internments under the Defence of India Act" ...	ib.
Administration of criminal justice	271	India's loyalty	ib.
(c)—Jails—		Insulting the Indian	275
Nil.		Political quack remedies	ib.
(d)—Education—		III.—LEGISLATION.	
Bengali students.	272	The Press Act	275
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Ditto	276
Nil.		Ditto	ib.
		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
		Nil.	
		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
		Nil.	
		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Nil.	

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	... Daily ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	... Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.) ...	Calcutta	... Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	... Quarterly ...	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	... Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41.	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian" ...	Ditto	... Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39 ...	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases." (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N.) ...	Dacca	... Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63 ...	200
13	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Calcutta	... Quarterly ...	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47 ...	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47 ...	500
17	"Herald" (N.) ...	Dacca	... Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	... Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48 ...	2,000
19	"Hindu Review." (P.) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51 ...	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41,	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Baksh	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Jazadish Chandra Chakrabartti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65	350
43	"Student" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

358. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks that judging from the sentences of death, transportation, etc., passed on a considerable number of hare-brained Indian political offenders, one is justified in saying that if anything like the Irish rebellion had happened in any part of India, it would have been laid desolate and many of its inhabitants hanged in rows. The report of the proceedings of the House of Commons describes a wonderful spectacle. Like a swarm of hornets, a number of M.P's., mostly Irish, assailed the Prime Minister with questions regarding the incident and made him quite uncomfortable.

The Irish revolt.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
15th June 1916.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

359. Referring to the letter of Mr. Beaman regarding the treatment accorded to his chauffeur, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* notes that Mr. Goode, District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, has written to the *Statesman* denying the charges preferred by Mr. Beaman, but does not think this altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as it does not meet Mr. Beaman's charges as fully as could be desired. Here was a man against whom the police could not gather sufficient evidence to place him on trial. He was not only arrested and taken from one station to another, bound and handcuffed like a felon, but was kept in jail for over a month. Why was he not released on bail instead of being kept in *hajut*? There was surely not the remotest chance of his escaping or avoiding conviction, when a highly respectable gentleman was ready to stand bail for him to any reasonable amount. Where then was the necessity of his being confined in jail? This is not all. The police would not admit there had been any mistake and they thought of proceeding against the poor chauffeur under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Is not this highly unsatisfactory? No one can be safe under such circumstances. A man in the employ of a European gentleman who gave him a good salary and considered him quite respectable was deemed fit to be prosecuted for bad livelihood under this very convenient section. Consequently Panna Lal, according to Mr. Goode's own showing, was not finally discharged till the 6th of April, that is, after close upon two months! Nay, even then the man's troubles did not cease, for he was again arrested in May, this time in connection with a political crime, and is still in *hajut* awaiting trial. Of course, the paper has nothing to say as to this new charge till the trial is over; but what has been stated above, on the authority of the District Magistrate himself, is sufficient to expose the police methods of this country even more vividly than Mr. Beaman could do. The journal is sorry to learn that the Police Regulations sanction the use of a rope or handcuffs in the case of all persons arrested. It is well known that the police make use of these indiscriminately, no matter what the charge against the persons apprehended may be, and regardless of their social position or rank. Thousands of unfortunate individuals, even when proved to be absolutely innocent in competent courts of law, are subjected to this indignity and hardship. If the Police Regulations sanction such a procedure, they should be amended.

Police methods.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
20th June 1916.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

360. The *Mussalman* writes that one noticeable feature of the administration of criminal law in India is the severity of sentences passed by Magistrates and Judges on Indians. It has often protested against such sentences, but in vain. This is perhaps inevitable under the present system of selection of Magistrates and Judges. They may pass a difficult

Administration of criminal justice.

MUSSALMAN.
16th June 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homoeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homoeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The) (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41,	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Baksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Jazadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65	350
43	"Student" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

358. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks that judging from the sentences of death, transportation, etc., passed on a considerable number of hare-brained Indian political offenders, one is justified in saying that if anything like the Irish rebellion had happened in any part of India, it would have been laid desolate and many of its inhabitants hanged in rows. The report of the proceedings of the House of Commons describes a wonderful spectacle. Like a swarm of hornets, a number of M.P's., mostly Irish, assailed the Prime Minister with questions regarding the incident and made him quite uncomfortable.

The Irish revolt.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th June 1916.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

359. Referring to the letter of Mr. Beaman regarding the treatment accorded to his chauffeur, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* notes that Mr. Goode, District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, has written to the *Statesman* denying the charges preferred by Mr. Beaman, but does not think this altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as it does not meet Mr. Beaman's charges as fully as could be desired. Here was a man against whom the police could not gather sufficient evidence to place him on trial. He was not only arrested and taken from one station to another, bound and handcuffed like a felon, but was kept in jail for over a month. Why was he not released on bail instead of being kept in *hajut*? There was surely not the remotest chance of his escaping or avoiding conviction, when a highly respectable gentleman was ready to stand bail for him to any reasonable amount. Where then was the necessity of his being confined in jail? This is not all. The police would not admit there had been any mistake and they thought of proceeding against the poor chauffeur under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Is not this highly unsatisfactory? No one can be safe under such circumstances. A man in the employ of a European gentleman who gave him a good salary and considered him quite respectable was deemed fit to be prosecuted for bad livelihood under this very convenient section. Consequently Panna Lal, according to Mr. Goode's own showing, was not finally discharged till the 6th of April, that is, after close upon two months! Nay, even then the man's troubles did not cease, for he was again arrested in May, this time in connection with a political crime, and is still in *hajut* awaiting trial. Of course, the paper has nothing to say as to this new charge till the trial is over; but what has been stated above, on the authority of the District Magistrate himself, is sufficient to expose the police methods of this country even more vividly than Mr. Beaman could do. The journal is sorry to learn that the Police Regulations sanction the use of a rope or handcuffs in the case of all persons arrested. It is well known that the police make use of these indiscriminately, no matter what the charge against the persons apprehended may be, and regardless of their social position or rank. Thousands of unfortunate individuals, even when proved to be absolutely innocent in competent courts of law, are subjected to this indignity and hardship. If the Police Regulations sanction such a procedure, they should be amended.

Police methods.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th June 1916

(b)—Working of the Courts.

360. The *Mussalman* writes that one noticeable feature of the administration of criminal law in India is the severity of sentences passed by Magistrates and Judges on Indians. It has often protested against such sentences, but in vain. This is perhaps inevitable under the present system of selection of Magistrates and Judges. They may pass a difficult

Administration of criminal justice.

MUSSALMAN,
16th June 1916.

examination and thereby give proof of their intellectual ability, but they are woefully lacking in judicial training. The mischievous effects of harsh sentences for trivial or technical offences jar on one's sense of justice. Juries are after all human, and it is natural that their sympathies should be with the accused when they know that a punishment out of all proportion to the offence will be inflicted on conviction. Another and no less serious effect proceeding from the same cause is that the police cannot get any help or co-operation from the people. These considerations are never present in the minds of those who are entrusted with the administration of criminal law, otherwise there would be an end of such inhuman sentences and one would not hear the common complaint that the police get no help from the people in tracing culprits. Commenting on the condemnation by Mr. Justice Walsh, of the Allahabad High Court, of the practice of passing severe sentences, the journal trusts that the bureaucracy will ponder over his remarks and carefully consider whether in the interests of justice Magistrates should be entrusted with the administration of criminal law, for which their close connection with the police renders them unfit.

(d)—Education.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th June 1916.

361. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—That Bengali students are perverse, that there is something radically wrong with them, is practically the opinion of a large section of the officials and the Anglo-Indian Press. This impression, the paper is afraid, will be greatly enhanced by the report of the Committee of Enquiry recently appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Presidency College. The days of platform oratory have gone, and the young men of Bengal are now more moved by solid sense than vapoury eloquence. Sir Narayan Chandavakar talks of students' excesses in other countries. The reader will remember what they did in Ruskin College, Oxford, in March 1909. The institution was a working man's college, and its students raised the standard of revolt because the College Council, consisting of a number of members of Parliament, wanted to dispense with the services of their favourite Principal, who taught them sociology and public speaking. They were at open war with the authorities and gave them notice that they would not yield unless Mr. Hird was retained as their Principal. Nay, worse; the students formed themselves into a revolutionary convention and made solemn resolutions to carry the strike through to the bitter end and to compel the executive council to yield. They declared unanimously that they would hold the college by force if necessary and then sang the revolutionary song, the Marseillaise!

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th June 1916.

362. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it is unable to follow Mrs. Besant's argument when she complains about not receiving a warning from the local Government before the demand for security. How can that help a newspaper? Suppose Mrs. Besant had received half a dozen warnings instead of one, would that have enabled her to conduct her paper to the satisfaction of the bureaucracy? Unless she possesses an astral instrument or uses clairvoyant powers, it is impossible for her to be sure of what will please or displease the Government, in spite of repeated warnings. The paper says, it attaches no importance whatever to previous warnings from the local Government but attacks the real source of the evil. The paper made no noise about the matter, firstly because, judging from the results of the partition of Bengal agitation, the like of which was never known in the history of British rule in India, it thought it would be useless trying to bring round the bureaucracy to the views of the people; secondly, Bengal was at the time under the special displeasure of the gods at Simla on account of the so-called anarchist movement of a few Bengali youths. Here is a common danger for the entire Indian Press. They must make a supreme effort to get rid of the dread nightmare which sits on their breast day and night. Good comes out of evil. Mrs. Besant's case is a godsend.

363. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Sir Ashutosh Mukharji's

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th J ne 1916.

Indefinite internment and
then—?

Committee on the Presidency College has remarked on the "serious anxiety caused among all persons truly interested in the welfare and reputation of the college by the action under the Defence of India Act taken by Government against more than one student of the institution." Though the Committee had a majority of Europeans and officials, it correctly voices the feeling of the Indian public in the matter of the internment of students. A young man who bears an unblemished record at college and whose character is highly spoken of by his European professors, is suddenly seized and whisked away to the wild Burma frontier or a desert island in the Bay of Bengal. No definite charge is brought against him; he is not allowed any chance of making a defence, and the accusation against him is not scrutinized by any judicial officer. Everywhere respectable people are asking themselves, what is at the root of the matter? When is this to end? Are the future careers of these innocent young men,—sometimes the best of our race,—to be blighted for ever by the whispers of ten-rupee police spies? Is the case of a young man once interned to be forgotten by the Executive Government under the accumulating load of fresh cases of internment? Though no evidence has been found against him after months of enquiry, is he to be kept indefinitely under restraint and away from his studies? The paper is sure that this aspect of the matter had never been considered by those non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council who, in the words of Lord Hardinge, had willingly consented to drastic legislation when the Executive Government had alleged the necessity for it. They had hoped that the Defence of the Realm Act would be enforced in India in the same manner as in England. Here, however, all the safeguards of the English procedure are wanting. No Judge of the High Court is consulted before an internment; no specific charge is brought against the unhappy victim and the public have no means of knowing whether he has been deprived of his liberty and livelihood merely on surmise or police suspicion. This is a serious matter, for the history of police suspicion in India affords curious reading for people in England and America. Mr. Gokhale from his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council declared that he used to be shadowed by the police and yet he was offered a K.C.S.I. by order of the King-Emperor! Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis was also watched by the police, though he has been knighted and declared by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to be "an ideal citizen." The Hon'ble Mr. Bishen N. Dar used to be dogged by the police, as was deposed to by high European officials at the trial of the notorious Kotwal of Lucknow. Why only last year, while Mr. Dar was lying ill at Naini Tal, Sir J. Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, paid him two visits. It will thus be seen that to be suspected by the Indian police cannot imply any moral delinquency on the part of a man. He may be a K.C.S.I. or an "ideal citizen," or a man on the visiting list of a Lieutenant-Governor. If, therefore, some students of the Presidency College are suspected by Mr. Tegart or his informers, while their professors give them a good character, the reasonable conclusion is that these students are suffering a misfortune,—possibly an injustice. It would be C.I.D. logic to hold that they are undesirable students or suspicious characters. The carefully measured words of Sir Ashutosh and his colleagues show that they have not taken the silly view of holding any young man to be a criminal because the Indian police are pleased to suspect him. They have, like the general public, regarded this treatment of the Presidency College students as a matter of "serious anxiety"—as an evil to be remedied. Such being the state of things, the executive ought to see that no man is kept interned on mere suspicion or the report of police spies of the type of those who denounced Gokhale, Chitnavis and Dar. The Executive Government should exercise the terrible discretionary power entrusted to it by an obliging Legislature in such a way as to cause the minimum of loss and suffering to the interned. To keep a student away from college for months together is to punish him as effectually as if he had been sentenced to imprisonment for the term. The police have no more reliable evidence against them than they had against Gokhale, Chitnavis and Dar, or against that student of the Presidency College who was prosecuted in the Mussalmanpara bomb case by means of perjured

and false evidence, as the High Court has held. Lord Chelmsford is new to the administration and the paper respectfully solicits His Excellency's attention to this aspect of the case. The paper assures His Lordship that it is only the Press Act which is preventing the public expression of the feeling of the educated community throughout India on the arrest and indefinite confinement of young Indians. The colleges will begin their new terms in July next, and there is a widespread public demand that these unhappy victims of suspicion should be released and permitted to attend their colleges, subject, if necessary, to police inspection. If decision on this point is delayed, their release will be too late for keeping terms, and they will lose one year of their life for no fault known to them or the public. Think of their feelings when they brood over this unmerited injury.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th June 1916.

364. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks if the Irish rebellion, in which numbers of British officers and soldiers were killed, deserved only ridicule and contempt, in what light should the mad attempts of some Indian young men and Punjabi emigrants to throw off British authority in India be regarded. Mr. Chamberlain, in a recent statement, describes this Indian unrest as a "fantastic conspiracy" whose "complete failure proves the stability of British rule." He also says that the outrages in Bengal which were "condemned by all influential Bengalis" are "trivial when viewed in comparison with the whole situation." Yet what a tremendous noise was made about it by the authorities as well as Anglo-Indian and English papers, and with what undue severity were the foolish and befooled political offenders treated? Some of these have also been converted into heroes and martyrs like the Irish rebels. Mr. Chamberlain expresses surprise at Germany's "swallowing such stories and jumping to the conclusion" that India was on the verge of a revolution. Why should not an enemy believe in these stories when they were circulated so solemnly by the Indian officials and their organs in this country and in England? If the angelic spirit of Lord Canning had influence and guided the present generation of rulers in India, they would never have thought of passing sedition laws, the Arms and Press Acts and other repressive measures or of dealing with political offenders with such relentlessness, and creating a feeling of consternation and despair among the people.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th June 1916.

365. Referring to its recent article regarding the internments under the Defence of India Act, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—A friend has suggested that the use of the word "innocent" was too sweeping and that the word implied that every single man against whom an order of internment has been passed is guiltless. The paper, however, uses the word in the strict legal sense. If these young men were brought to trial before a court of justice and charged with some offence and convicted, then only they would be guilty—not otherwise. The power of internment is a disciplinary or preventive measure. The evidence upon which men are interned is not made public, so that the public have no opportunity of examining it. It may be that the local Government are persuaded that the men interned are morally guilty, but moral guilt is not the same thing as legal guilt. From this point of view they are "innocent" and in common justice interned men should be set at liberty as soon as possible. This is especially necessary in the case of young men who have to earn a living or whose academic and other careers may be blasted if they are indefinitely interned.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
20th June 1916.

366. The *Indian Empire* writes:—That there is unrest in India is not denied; indeed, the discontent of the people is growing year after year, not against the British Raj but against the system of fiscal and political administration of the country. The Anglo-Indian papers never miss an opportunity of trumpeting about any sign of discontent, even at some petty official vagary, and create disloyalty where there is none. Discontent among Indians is more economic than political. The feeling is growing with the growth of food prices and consequent growth of poverty as asserted by the Indian Press. The war, however unfortunate it might be to the human race, has given India an opportunity to prove her loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Empire—in spite of the vapourings of the extremists among the Anglo-Indians. In

country inhabited by three hundred million people deprived of free institutions, suffering from economic causes which the alien Government does not care to remove, denied the primary right of self-protection from animals and marauders, and overridden by the police and magistracy, there might be some, as admitted by Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, "who are discontented and even a few who are violently inimical to Government." Yet when evidence of India's loyalty is so strong, when the Indian had not faltered under temptation—if temptation it can be called—it is inexplicable why the Arms Act should still be on the Statute Book and why there should still be the procedure of internment without trial and demand of deposit under the Press Act.

367. The *Indian Empire* remarks:—It is the ungentlemanly behaviour of Europeans towards Indians, not only in official circles but even in other walks of life, which causes

Insulting the Indian.

such indignation and such racial feeling. Unmannerly and insulting behaviour in railway trains of Europeans towards respectable Indians has been a source of constant complaint. An instance has come to light in which a Sikh gentleman of position in the Punjab was insulted by a European, a Subaltern of the Royal Fusiliers. An account of the incident appeared in the *Tribune*, which says that, if the facts alleged by the correspondent are true, and apparently the correspondent can have no reason to exaggerate them, the case is one which calls for action from Government.

368. The *Bengalee* writes:—In December last, the *Indian Daily News* published an editorial urging that as a remedy for political outrages, the police should imprison every

Political quack remedies.

one whom they suspected. It is characteristic of the quack doctor to try to produce an immediate effect, regardless of the future consequences of his nostrum. He administers a heroic dose of his strong remedy and boasts of the instantaneous removal of the patient's symptoms. It is quite immaterial to him that the patient grows much worse after a few days as a result of the treatment. Has Mr. Lyon considered the full consequences of the hundreds of internments he has sanctioned? They are professedly based on suspicion, they are merely precautionary measures, from the standpoint of the executive, for in none of these cases is there a scrap of evidence that can be placed before a judicial tribunal. Has the standpoint of the interned persons been taken into consideration? These hundreds of young men will, the journal is informed, be released six months after the conclusion of peace, without any stain on their character. What incalculable loss will have been done to them in the meantime! Many of them are students and this enforced absence from the classroom for two or three years will prevent them from appearing at their examinations and qualifying themselves for honourable careers. When set at liberty they will find their prospects absolutely ruined. What will be their mental attitude towards the power that made them suffer this loss? If these men are innocent—and one must presume them to be so in the absence of a public trial and in the light of the blameless character many of them have borne in private life,—then it is beyond the power of man to make adequate amends for the mental and pecuniary injury done to them and to their near and dear ones. For a single youth interned, there are gloomy thoughts in ten Indian households. After release, will Government continue to shadow them till the end of their days? Has it money enough to engage spies to dog the steps of every one of these two or three hundred young Bengalis and their friends and relations till they all die out? The Government is creating a host of difficulties in the near future by these internments and it is the journal's duty to sound a warning note. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. That indeed is the maxim of the practical administrator. The present is his immediate concern, but he would do well to have an eye on the future.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
20th June 1916.

BENGALIEE,
21st June 1916.

III.—LEGISLATION.

369. The *Mussalman* says that though the demand of security by the Government of Madras from Mrs. Annie Besant's *New India* is uncalled for and regrettable, it has

The Press Act.

done some good to the country by bringing the question of the repeal of the

MUSSALMAN,
16th June 1916.

Press Act prominently to the notice of Indian publicists. All lovers of the liberty of the Press and freedom of speech will be glad to learn that a vigorous agitation has at last been started all over the country for the repeal of this oppressive measure.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th June 1916.

370. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it is impossible for a free Press and the Indian Press Act to exist together.

The Press Act.

Almost all the Indian papers which have been a little outspoken, since the introduction of the Act, have either been suppressed or bound down by security. If Mrs. Besant had preached Home Rule in a whining tone or this journal had dealt with that atrocious Jagatsi police case with many *salaams* to the local authorities, they would not have found themselves in their present position. The Indian bureaucracy can bear anything but not straightforward, manly, incisive language which, in their opinion, carries murder with it.

BENGALIEE,
21st June 1916.

371. The *Bengalee* writes:—The Press Act is being most vigorously worked, and in a manner which has excited

Ibid.

universal alarm and even indignation, and the question is in the mouth of everybody—"Is it possible to modify such a thoroughly bad measure as to make it even tolerably satisfactory?" The Press Act, according to its framers, was enacted to cope with sedition and overt attempts to incite violence and disturbance. It has been applied, however, to cases in which there was no sedition, no incitement, open or implied, to acts of violence. Sir Lawrence Jenkins said in the *Comrade* case that there were even passages in the Bible which might come within the purview of the Act. All-embracing as the provisions of the Act are, the safeguards which it provides are illusory. The executive authorities entrusted with the working of the Act have shown little or no self-restraint and hardly any discretion in its administration. The result is that to-day all sections of the Indian community—the most moderate among moderates—are united in a common demand for the repeal of the Act. Why not do it now? Is the Government going to be too late in a matter where time lost means the strengthening of the forces of agitation? The newspaper press is the organ of the educated community, and not of the anarchists, whose methods are underground, and who print in secret and circulate in secret the literature of their propaganda.

F. P. McKINTY,

Special Assistant.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,

CALCUTTA,

The 24th June 1916.

